

OUR BARGAIN WITH CANADA

TAFT ANXIOUS TO PUSH THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

He Would Rather Have It Considered by This Congress Than the Next Trade In Which We May Have to Give Rather More Advantages Than We Receive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. President Taft is hopeful of completing a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada for submission to Congress before the end of the present session. The President desires to have the reciprocity agreement formulated as soon as possible and to submit it to the present Congress rather than to delay the question until next year, when the House of Representatives will be Democratic and the Senate Republican by a majority of only eight.

A number of important legislative projects are now pending before Congress and with only seven weeks remaining it will require some squeezing to get any action by Congress on reciprocity with Canada.

The first conference between the Canadian and American negotiators was held at the State Department this afternoon. Secretary of State Knox, Chandler P. Anderson, counselor of the State Department, and Charles M. Pepper, a commercial expert of the Bureau of Trade Relations, represented the United States, and W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and William Patterson, Minister of Customs, represented the Dominion of Canada. The conference lasted only about an hour and a half. The Canadian members presented the reply of Canada to the proposal of the United States, the details of which were laid before the Canadian Government at the conference in Ottawa last September. Another conference will be held Monday afternoon.

The original proposal made by the United States is said to have been liberal, and officers of the State Department who are in touch with the negotiations express the opinion that an agreement will be reached shortly. It was said today that the present conference will continue for about a week, and if no serious obstacles are encountered a tentative agreement may be reached in less time.

It is admitted that the Canadian negotiators have the whip hand, and it is likely they will drive a hard bargain from their point of view. The United States is richer, more populous, and has more diversified industries than the Dominion, and of course will be expected to grant more important concessions than can be required of Canada in order to effect an agreement.

The President, however, is understood to be willing to go to any reasonable extent to reach an adjustment. In view of his conciliatory attitude it is not expected that there will be much difficulty in arranging a mutually satisfactory reciprocity agreement.

In general terms, the problem before the negotiators is to effect an exchange of the natural products of Canada for manufactured products of the United States. The farmers of Canada are anxious to break down the high duties on agricultural products in this country and enter the American market.

On the other hand the manufacturers of this country are anxious to increase their volume of sales in Canada. The problem, however, is more difficult than appears on the surface. The Canadian manufacturers are using their political influence to prevent the entrance of American competitors into the Canadian market and the American farmers will not quietly accept the entrance of Canadian farm products into this country. The Canadian negotiators will as far as possible attempt to reduce duties on American goods and to reduce duties on Canadian goods to the entrance of Canadian farm products into this country. The Canadian negotiators will as far as possible attempt to reduce duties on American goods and to reduce duties on Canadian goods to the entrance of Canadian farm products into this country.

An attempt, it is said, will be made to reach an agreement on the Canadian duty on steel rails. There are only a few rail mills in Canada, it was explained, and these are entirely insufficient to meet the demand for the material in the Canadian market. The admission of American rails to Canada, it is asserted, could be arranged without impairing the Canadian mills.

Coal will probably also figure in the discussion. The Administration is in favor of the free admission of coal to the United States from Canada, and an attempt to reach an agreement was made to admit Canadian coal free of duty when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was under consideration. The manufacturers of coal in New England and the Puget Sound region are in favor of admitting Canadian coal to the American market.

It is likely also that wood pulp and pulp wood will figure in the negotiations. Prior to their business session today Secretary Knox escorted the Canadian negotiators to the White House, where they were introduced to President Taft. They were accompanied by the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador here. In welcoming the Canadian visitors Mr. Taft expressed the hope that the negotiations would proceed rapidly and result in an amicable adjustment.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier, have declined invitations extended to them by President Taft to attend a state dinner to be given at the White House on Monday night. The convening of the Canadian Parliament prevented them from accepting.

YAIN RAPP ON SICILIANS.

Lieut. Vachrie and his Italian squad from Police Headquarters marched into a little café at 8 Prince street yesterday and arrested the thirty-four Italians they found there. They wanted to ask questions about kidnapping. In this café at one time Lupo, the Wolf, who is now in prison at Atlanta for counterfeiting, was seen, and it was said that he and his friend Morello were proprietors of the saloon that formerly occupied the ground floor.

Also 8 Prince street is but a house or two away from the corner of 216 Elizabeth street, whence little Joseph Stefano disappeared mysteriously last July. Dr. Scimeca, whose son also disappeared, lives at 2 Prince street, and he told the police when they were looking for his boy that the whole block was full of blackmailers.

At Headquarters last night the Italians were confronted with the Stefano boy and Michael Rizzo (Guspie) Longo, who were stolen from their Brooklyn homes and later restored to their parents. Although a week ago the Stefano boy picked out of a crowd of men taken in a raid at 216 Elizabeth street, an Italian whom he identified as one of his kidnappers, he was unable to repeat this performance yesterday, and the two other boys also were unsuccessful. Vachrie talked with all of the men before they were set free and found among them some who had criminal records in Italy, but who could not be deported as they have been in this country three years since leaving the Sicilian town of Castellammare del Golfo, whence most of them come.

Second Deputy Commissioner Flynn said after they had gone that it was at 8 Prince street that the money for the return of the Stefano boy was passed. The boy's parents have insisted that they paid no money, but the police have discovered that \$4,000 was demanded and that the boy's father, Elizabeth Stefano, gave up at least \$2,000.

ALFONSO IN AFRICA.

Enthusiastic Reception to the King of Spain at Melilla, Morocco.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MELILLA, Morocco, Jan. 7. At 10 o'clock this morning the Spanish royal yacht Giralda, having King Alfonso and a number of high officials on board, entered the harbor here. Previous to the entry of the yacht the steamer Antonio Lazaro had arrived. She brought a number of Deputies, other prominent Spaniards and a crowd of newspaper men. A squadron of warships escorted the Giralda.

As the King disembarked salutes were fired by the various warships in the harbor and by the forts. There was a great crowd at the landing place, including many of the tribesmen from the surrounding country, all of whom enthusiastically acclaimed the King as he landed. Alfonso was formally welcomed by the Captain-General of Melilla and other authorities. Gen. Toutie of the French army was among those who took part in the reception, and a number of French sailors were drawn up close to the landing stage.

At the exchange of congratulations and felicitations the royal party and the officials proceeded to the Catholic church, where a Te Deum was sung. Then a procession was formed, headed by the King and the high military and naval officers. It marched through the streets, which were lined with troops, to the place of the royal encampment. After a short rest the King reviewed the troops and a body of eighty native police. Everywhere he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and on his march to the camp flowers were thrown before him.

After dinner with his suite the King inaugurated the mausoleum erected in memory of the heroes of the Melilla campaign.

PREPARE TO TRY CAMORRISTS.

32 Prisoners and 170 Pounds of Evidence Sent to Viterbo Under Guard.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 7. The trial of Enrico Alfano, otherwise Erricone, formerly head of the Camorra, and thirty-five other members of the "Honorable Society" will be held at Viterbo in a short time. The exact date has not been fixed, but the trial is likely to begin late in February.

The written evidence, consisting of fourteen folio volumes weighing 170 pounds, was conveyed to Viterbo this morning. It was guarded by policemen who travelled in a freight van with the volumes from Naples.

Thirty-two of the prisoners, who include other chiefs besides Alfano, were divided into seven gangs, the members of each being handcuffed and chained together. They also left Naples this morning and arrived at Viterbo this evening, escorted by carabinieri. They were placed in jail and the prison guard was doubled.

The priest Vittozzi and three others will be taken to Viterbo later, their health not allowing their removal at present.

LINKS CRETE WITH LIBYA.

Archaeological Finds by Italian Party No Discard With Americans.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 7. The Italian archaeological expedition under Prof. Halbherr, which recently explored the district of Cyrenaica, in Tripoli, between Ben Hazi and Derna, has obtained satisfactory results. Over 250 inscriptions, monumental and sepulchral, were copied, and ancient buildings and burial places were examined and surveyed.

Mason marks were discovered that are almost identical with those in the Minos palace in Crete. The object of the expedition was to ascertain whether the Minos civilization of Crete originated in Libya.

Prof. Halbherr denies that there is any cause for dissension between the American and Italian archaeological missions in Tripoli, as they are engaged in works of entirely different character. The concession made by Turkey to the Americans for excavating at Cyrene and in the harbor has not provoked the resentment of the Italians, as they could not have undertaken that work without interrupting their present labors.

ESSAYIST TAKES POST OF DIRECTOR OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR SPAIN.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Jan. 7. Señor Altamira, one of Spain's best known essayists, has taken possession of the post of Director of Primary Education, to which he was lately appointed.

His jurisdiction extends throughout Spain. The appointment gives the liveliest satisfaction to those interested in education.

CASHED NEW YORK CHECK.

Portevin, Held for Attempted Fraud, Accused of Swindling Hanover Bank.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 7. Portevin, the man arrested here a few days ago for attempting to cash a duplicate check for \$8,500 issued by Goodman, the New York banker, is now charged with cashing a stolen check for \$200 drawn on the Hanover National Bank of New York.

The police are puzzled to learn how he obtained the check.

DREADNOT TAKES THE MUD.

His French Warship Danton Runs Wild in Harbor at Brest.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BREST, Jan. 7. The battleship Danton, which refused to take the water in 1909 when an attempt was made to launch her, and remained on the ways for two months, ran wild in the harbor here to-day and stranded on a mud bank.

The official version of the accident says that while the Danton was testing her turbines the strain caused her hawsers to part and the ship forged ahead at a speed of fifteen knots until she ran into the mud bank in the outer port.

Late to-night tugs hauled her off at high tide.

NABBED AN EXTORTIONER.

Police Say Achilli Has Been Collecting Defence Fund for Black Handers.

Antonio Achilli, who the police say has been extorting money for a fund to defend Black Handers, was arrested last night at Hudson avenue and Prospect street, Brooklyn, after he had received a marked ten dollar bill from Salvatore Vitelli, a grocer of 242 York street.

According to Vitelli, Achilli sent his agents to him two weeks ago and demanded \$10. Vitelli paid no attention to them, and yesterday, Vitelli says, Achilli called and said that if the money was not forthcoming he would blow up the grocery store. Vitelli communicated with the police and they told him to hand over the money. Detectives Ward and Shoen went along with him. They say they found a six inch corner steel on Achilli filed to a sharp point. He says he uses it for making plaster models. Achilli is 35 years old and lives at 125 Vineyard street, Yonkers.

SENATOR ELKINS DIED.

Simple Services at Elkins, W. Va.—All Business in Town Stopped.

ELKINS, W. Va., Jan. 7. Funeral services over the late Stephen B. Elkins, senior Senator from West Virginia, were held shortly after 10 o'clock this morning in Davis Memorial Presbyterian Church here. The regular form of service of the Presbyterian Church was used, the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Barron, pastor of the church, being in charge. The eulogy was by the Rev. Dr. Baileys, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington.

The funeral train, made up of eight Pullman coaches, arrived from Washington at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Members of the party remained in the train until just before the hour set for the funeral. The body was taken from the train to the church immediately upon its arrival, where it lay in state until the hour set for the services.

Members of the family accompanying the coffin were: Hon. Charles H. Elkins, Elkins and Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., sons of the Senator; Miss Katherine Elkins, a daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Elkins, the former a son, former Senator Henry Elkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, the former a brother-in-law.

Representatives of both branches of the Congress were also aboard the train, with many other men well known in the affairs of the Government. The train from Charleston with Gov. Glasscock, State officers and heads of departments aboard arrived at 6:30 o'clock.

Every business house and store in Elkins closed at 9:30 o'clock this morning out of respect to the memory of the dead Senator. Thousands of fellow townsmen of Senator Elkins viewed the body as it lay in state in the church. Personal friends and business acquaintances from all over the State were in attendance.

Mrs. Elkins, widow of the Senator, is prostrated at the home at Washington. The Elkins mansion here, Halstead, was not opened, and the members of the family immediately following the burial returned to Washington.

JUSTICE WHITNEY'S FUNERAL.

Gov. Baldwin Present and the New York Bar Represented.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 7. Simple services were held over the remains of the late Justice Edward B. Whitney of the New York Supreme Court, bench at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at his country home in Cornwall, in the Housatonic Valley, where he died Thursday afternoon of double pneumonia. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Edward C. Starr, pastor of the Congregational church of Cornwall.

Gov. Simon Baldwin, Justice Whitney's uncle, attended the services, and the New York bar was well represented. The pallbearers were Justices O'Grady and Page, Charles O. Johnson, James Byrne, Stanley W. Dexter, Clarence H. Bailey and Wallace MacFarlane. The widow received many messages of condolence on the death of her husband, including one from President Taft, who was a classmate of the Justice.

OBITUARY.

Dr. John Ferrine Gilbert, one of the oldest graduates of the University of New York, is dead at Lyons, where he was born on December 27, 1829. His father, John Gilbert, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Aaron Gilbert, was a Revolutionary war veteran. Dr. Gilbert studied medicine in Lyons with Dr. John A. Allen, afterward entering Geneva Medical College and graduating from the medical department of the University of New York in 1858. He took charge of the Albany Eye and Infirmary from December 6, 1862, to 1865, when Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles commissioned him as assistant surgeon in the United States Army. He was later post surgeon at the draft rendezvous on Fisher Island, and in the Army of the United States at the Albany, N. Y., Hospital and in the Army of the Potomac at Washington. In 1865 he resigned because of ill health. He located at Lyons, N. Y., where he established a general practice and was a member of the New York State Bar Association. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society. He was married to Mary E. Tyler, daughter of Dr. Eugene Porter. He belonged to A. D. Adams Post No. 155, Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Elks Lodge No. 406, F. and A. M. He married Mary E. Tyler, daughter of Dr. Eugene Porter, in 1862. One daughter, Mrs. Fred H. Shepard of Lyons, survives. Dr. Gilbert died at Lyons, N. Y., on January 7, 1911, at the age of 81 years. He was buried in the Lyons cemetery on January 9, 1911.

Dr. William H. Krauss died of Bright's disease at his home at Lyons, N. Y., on January 7, 1911, at the age of 81 years. He was born in Muenster, Germany, sixty-nine years ago. He served as Surgeon in the Prussian Army and was a member of the Prussian Medical Corps. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society. He was married to Mary E. Tyler, daughter of Dr. Eugene Porter, in 1862. One daughter, Mrs. Fred H. Shepard of Lyons, survives. Dr. Gilbert died at Lyons, N. Y., on January 7, 1911, at the age of 81 years. He was buried in the Lyons cemetery on January 9, 1911.

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PEARY BEGINS HIS STORY

TELLS NAVAL COMMITTEE OF HIS TRIP TO NORTH POLE.

He Was Still at the Pole When the Committee Adjourned for the Day—Two Doubting Thomases Question the Explorer About His Arctic Journey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, who flatly refused to appear before the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the last session of Congress, was a willing witness before that body to-day. Although the hearing was supposed to be merely before a subcommittee of five members the full committee and as many visitors as could crowd into the committee room were on hand and heard Mr. Peary begin his story of his journey to the north pole when the committee adjourned for the day.

He was still at the pole when the committee adjourned for the day. He will appear before the committee on Tuesday and complete his testimony.

After Mr. Peary has told his story and the Naval Committee has considered the records he has submitted it is quite probable that the bill introduced by Representative Bates of Pennsylvania at the last session proposing to retire Mr. Peary with the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral will be favorably reported. It is even possible that Mr. Peary will receive more signal honors than this, by being given the thanks of Congress, carrying with it the much coveted "floor privilege" and a gold medal.

Nothing could have been more matter of fact than the manner in which Mr. Peary told of his experiences in the frozen wastes of the north. Most of the time he read from his diary or from some other portion of his records in an even tone. When he reached that dramatic sentence in his diary "The pole at last!" he might have been required to read the last of his family to pass the butter.

Representative Roberts of Massachusetts and Representative Maroon of Georgia seem to be the only two members of the Naval Affairs committee who at the present time are distinctly in opposition to the explorer. Both these men objected to-day that they were seriously concerned about an alleged discrepancy between Mr. Peary's statements concerning his Arctic equipment and a statement on the same subject made by President Carnot of the National Geographic Society, which passed on Peary's records and declared that he had discovered the pole.

The most interesting portion of the hearing had to do with a colloquy between the explorer and several members of the Naval Committee with reference to the possibility of taking records. "Real observations," said Mr. Peary, "are never made except at the place where they are said to be made."

The figures were made without your actually having been to the pole could that fact be detected? Representative Butler of Pennsylvania inquired. "One from President Taft," replied the explorer.

Is there anything on the face of the figures to show whether they were made at the north pole or in Washington? inquired Representative Roberts of Massachusetts. "That is a question for experts," said Mr. Peary.

Then occurred the conversation concerning the alleged discrepancy referred to. Members of the committee will question Mr. Peary more fully on Tuesday.

ARMED AT STEAMSHIP TRUST.

Drastic Measure Offered in the House by Humphrey of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. Declaring that the Atlantic combine, made up of foreign and domestic companies, is the greatest trust in the world, "greater than Standard Oil ever was," Representative Humphrey of Washington to-day introduced a bill prohibiting the ships of such concerns from entering at or clearing from any port of the United States under penalty of \$200 for each passenger and the forfeiture of merchandise so brought by such ship into an American port.

The Humphrey bill is the most drastic anti-trust legislation ever submitted for the consideration of Congress. In a statement explaining his purposes Representative Humphrey, who is the author of the pending ship subsidy bill, denounces the companies that he alleges are identified with the Atlantic combine. He refers to the suit recently instituted by the Government against the Postal Telegraph Company, which he alleges is a part of the Atlantic combine, and to the suit recently instituted by the Government against the Postal Telegraph Company, which he alleges is a part of the Atlantic combine.

In addition to prohibiting foreign steamships in the combine from touching at or clearing from American ports the bill directs the Post Office Department to cancel any contract with foreign steamships in the combine calling for the transportation of American mail.

Representative Humphrey announced that he would demand the immediate consideration of his bill.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. The collier Leonidas has arrived at San Juan and the torpedo boat Smith at Culebra.

The hospital ship Solace has sailed for La Guayra for Kingston, Jamaica; the destroyer Bratton for Key West for Pensacola, the gunboat Yorktown from Annapolis for Mare Island, the repair ship Vulcan from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, the collier West for Port-au-Prince, H. H. Hampton Roads, and the gunboat Eagle from Culebra for survey grounds.

For Judge of Customs Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. Judge James E. Martin of Lancaster, Ohio, has accepted appointment as Judge of the United States Customs Court to succeed Judge William H. Hunt, who resigned to accept a place on the new Court of Commerce.

Mr. Martin is Judge of the Common Pleas Court at Lancaster and was a former law partner of Arthur I. Vorys, manager of President Taft's campaign for the Presidential nomination.

66-77

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven

Breaks up Colds and

GRIP

Attacks the Throat.

This year, the Doctors say, the first feeling of Grip, is Sore, inflamed Throat. The immediate use of "Seventy-seven" will knock it out.

Don't wait for the development of Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, General Prostration and Fever, or the cure will take longer. At Drug Stores 25c. or mailed.

Humphreys' Home Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

"EAGER HEART."

A Modern Mystery Play at Carnegie Lyceum by Amateurs.

A dramatic composition fashioned on the mystery play of old and called "Eager Heart" was acted yesterday afternoon at the Carnegie Lyceum. The piece is said to be widely known in England. There is even an "Incorporated Company of Eager Heart" which has charge of performances of the play, which does not seem destined to achieve the same popularity here. Its tone is very English.

Yesterday it was played by amateurs and the trail of the dilettante was over the whole proceedings. The last of "Eager Heart" is amateurish to begin with, and its structure is just as destitute of professional merit.

The action, what there is of it, passes in the room of Eager Heart on Christmas eve and on a plot. The heroine prepares her humble meal for the King, who goes among his people on this night. She refuses to be led away by the invitations of Eager Heart and her sister, who would tempt her from her simple vigil for the ruler. She even gives the poor feast reluctantly to a shepherd and wife who beg shelter of her and are finally rescued into her home.

There is the usual jumble of religion and symbolism that the originals of such poems contain. There is, moreover, a certain artistic impression to be derived from it, and there can be no doubt as to the soundness of its spiritual lessons. It all makes the impression of a Christmas card that had been delayed in the mail.

Some well performed music was selected from Bach's "Christmas" oratorio and some Manx chorals. The identity of the actors was not revealed. They were all picturesque figures in the action, and the young woman entrusted with Eager Heart's long speeches delivered them with much sincerity and variety.

HONDURAS TROUBLE DENIED.

U. S. Naval Officer and Minister Know Nothing of Bonilla Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. Commander Haynes of the gunboat Yorktown, which is now at Amapala, on the west coast of Honduras, reported to the State Department to-day that all is quiet there. Fenton B. McCreery, American Minister at Tegucigalpa, also reported that there has been no revolutionary outbreak in Honduras.

There is a rumor, however, of the occupation of the Rután Island by the forces of Manuel Bonilla, former President of Honduras.

Brooklyn's Building Operations in 1910.

The annual report of Supt. Thatcher of the bureau of buildings in the Borough of Brooklyn, issued yesterday, shows a marked decrease in building operations last year as compared with 1909. The permits issued last year numbered only 5,770 and the estimated cost was \$34,813,720 as against 17,299 permits in 1909 and an estimated cost of \$94,779,564. Among the buildings completed last year were three hospitals, seven schools, thirteen churches, one police station and a morgue.

Prof. Whittemore to Go to Egypt.

Musford, Mass., Jan. 7. Prof. Thomas Whittemore of Tufts has accepted an invitation to accompany the annual expedition of the Egyptian Exploration Fund. The expedition is supported each year by the British Government and will be led by Edouard Naville, the French archaeologist. Excavations have been under way for some time at Abydos.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. These army orders were issued to-day: First Lieut. Edward D. Krenners, Medical Corps, detailed as member of board to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination of candidates for admission to United States Military Academy, vice First Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, Medical Corps, relieved.